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ing the possibility of making conditions such that, even in this work, they may retain the charm of their womanhood.

After treating the question from the point of view of the employer the author gives some examples of the measures which workmen, stimulated by the employers' efforts, have undertaken in their own behalf. These take the form of clubs, literary and musical societies, co-operative buying, building and loan associations, all conducted with great success. In recapitulation he shows that results have been most valuable to employer, employee and public; giving to the first an increase of production, to the second fuller and happier lives, and to the community at large better work and better citizens. To corroborate his statements concerning the advantage to every one of such humanitarian efforts, Mr. Shuey gives extracts from letters from the heads of such prominent companies as the National Cash Register Company, the H. J. Heintz Company, and the Cleveland Hardware Company. The last of these writes: "The money will come back in the shape of increased output and better work." Letters from labor organizations testify to their great appreciation of the efforts.

The book is well illustrated with photographs of factory club-houses, "rest-rooms," dining-rooms, prize gardens, etc., which furnish a better idea than words could of the lines along which the factories discussed are working. While not so complete as might be desired, the book will be found of great value because it is the only place one can go for a general *résumé* of this phase of factory study.

*Philadelphia.*

C. D. SCULLY.

*The Expansion of the American People, Social and Territorial.* By EDWIN ERLE SPARKS. Pp. 450. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1900.

The intention of this book, as expressed by the preface, has been "to collect the local history of the American people into one volume." In this task the author has attempted altogether too much for a small volume, but within the limits of possibility he has done his work well. He begins with the preparation of Europe for expansion in the fifteenth century, devotes one chapter to the efforts of Spain to establish herself in the western hemisphere, then takes up the development of the English colonies and later treats of the growth of the American nation. Thirty-three pages are devoted to the English colonies, including a study of their social and economic life and the struggle between the French and English for the Mississippi valley. The expansion of the United States is next considered in the following order: Kentucky and Tennessee, the Northwest territory, the Southern and Southwestern acquisitions of the United States, the relation

of improvements in transportation to the development of the West and South, the acquisition of Oregon, Texas and California, the struggle for Kansas and Nebraska, and the expansion of the colonial system. Subordinate to these principal topics are chapters devoted to pioneer life on the frontier, the intellectual development of the people, American utopias and reformers, and the increase of American well-being. The chapters devoted to the three topics last mentioned, as well as those devoted to the colonial system, leave much to be desired, are not essential to the main theme, and might well have been omitted. It may also be fairly urged in criticism that the book lacks a certain coherence of development and closeness of connection which the reader would welcome in such a discussion. In his attempt to give a vivid picture of the social and economic life of the American people, the author has too often lost sight of the necessity for historical sequence. When this is said, however,—and the reviewer has no disposition to urge it as a serious defect,—the book is deserving of high praise for its accurate portrayal of scenes and incidents to which the American reader of history is too seldom introduced. The following quotation is a fair illustration of the excellence of the author's work. It describes the early settlers in the Ohio valley (pp. 137, 138):

"These seekers for fortune in a new land were of varying degrees of prosperity. The thrifty New Englander was present with his compactly arranged effects, his clean and neatly clad family and a certain stern austerity showing in every action. . . . From the uplands of Pennsylvania or Virginia had come a family of Irish who were careless of manners, the children half clad, and the most prominent and disturbing bit of furniture a jug of home-distilled whisky. There was also the gaunt 'poor white' of Virginia or the Carolinas, with good blood in his veins, yet the victim of centuries of competition with slave labor. He had now ventured with his numerous household to a new home in the 'gub'ment' lands. He commonly had long, black hair, swore loudly, chewed tobacco and smoked, whilst his shrill-voiced help-meet confined herself to her pipe. Mingling with the crowd was the Yankee peddler, with his nasal voice and his eye keen for the chance of a gain. His tinware, Dutch ovens and wooden clocks were urged upon the immigrants as absolute necessities in the land to which they were bound. The 'speculator,' marked by his shrewd eye and prosperous dress, grew eloquent in his descriptions of the richness of the lands he offered for a song. . . . There was no limit of age to these birds of passage. Travelers have described overtaking old couples of sixty years bound into the West solely on this excuse: 'Well, our children were all grown up and married, and we had no ties, so we just packed up and followed the crowd.'"

The book abounds in similar sketches, many of them told in the language of contemporaries and giving, at a glance, a clear-cut idea of the social life of different periods. A praiseworthy innovation is the use of copious illustrations from contemporary and modern sources, which, in connection with the numerous maps and diagrams, supplement the text in a very satisfactory way. The author has considerably refrained from scientifically punishing his readers by an overuse of footnotes, although even his moderation can be accounted excess. "The Expansion of the American People" is a book which is unique of its kind and which sets a high standard for those who come after.

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*Studien zur Geschichte der Englischen Lohnarbeiter.* By GUSTAF F. STEFFEN. Erster Band, erster Teil. Pp. 176. Price, 4 mk. Stuttgart: Hobbing und Büchle, 1900.

*Die Wohnungsinspektion und ihre Ausgestaltung durch das Reich.* By HANS FREIHERRN VON DER GOLTZ. Pp. xii, 104. Price, 1.5 mk. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1900.

The economic history of England has been a favorite subject of investigation, almost as much so on the part of Continental writers as Englishmen themselves. The latest contribution to this subject is a two-volume work by a Swedish writer, G. F. Steffen, of which the book under review forms one-third of the first volume. A ten-years' residence in England, during which period he published three popularly written books on English conditions, constitutes the basis of the author's claim for a hearing. In the preparation of the present volume he has made liberal use of such works as Rogers, Tooke, Cunningham, Ashley and Maine, as well as the parliamentary blue-books. Mr. Steffen pays most attention to the changes which have taken place in the standard of life of the English laborers, and promises to show how these are connected with the legal and social status of the workers. More than half of the present volume is, however, devoted to a theoretical discussion of method and definition of terms. The historical part takes the reader—if he gets that far—to about the middle of the fourteenth century, and is devoted to a description of industrial conditions under feudalism. While written with the painstaking industry of a German, it is unfortunately characterized also by tiresome prolixity and a minute discussion of details that might well have been relegated to footnotes or omitted altogether. Of the present section of the work the best part is that dealing with wages